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Lancaster Rural District Council



# REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Public Health Inspector  
for the Year  
1961

Frank N. Shires, Ltd., Mary St., Lancaster.





Lancaster Rural District Council

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# REPORT

OF THE

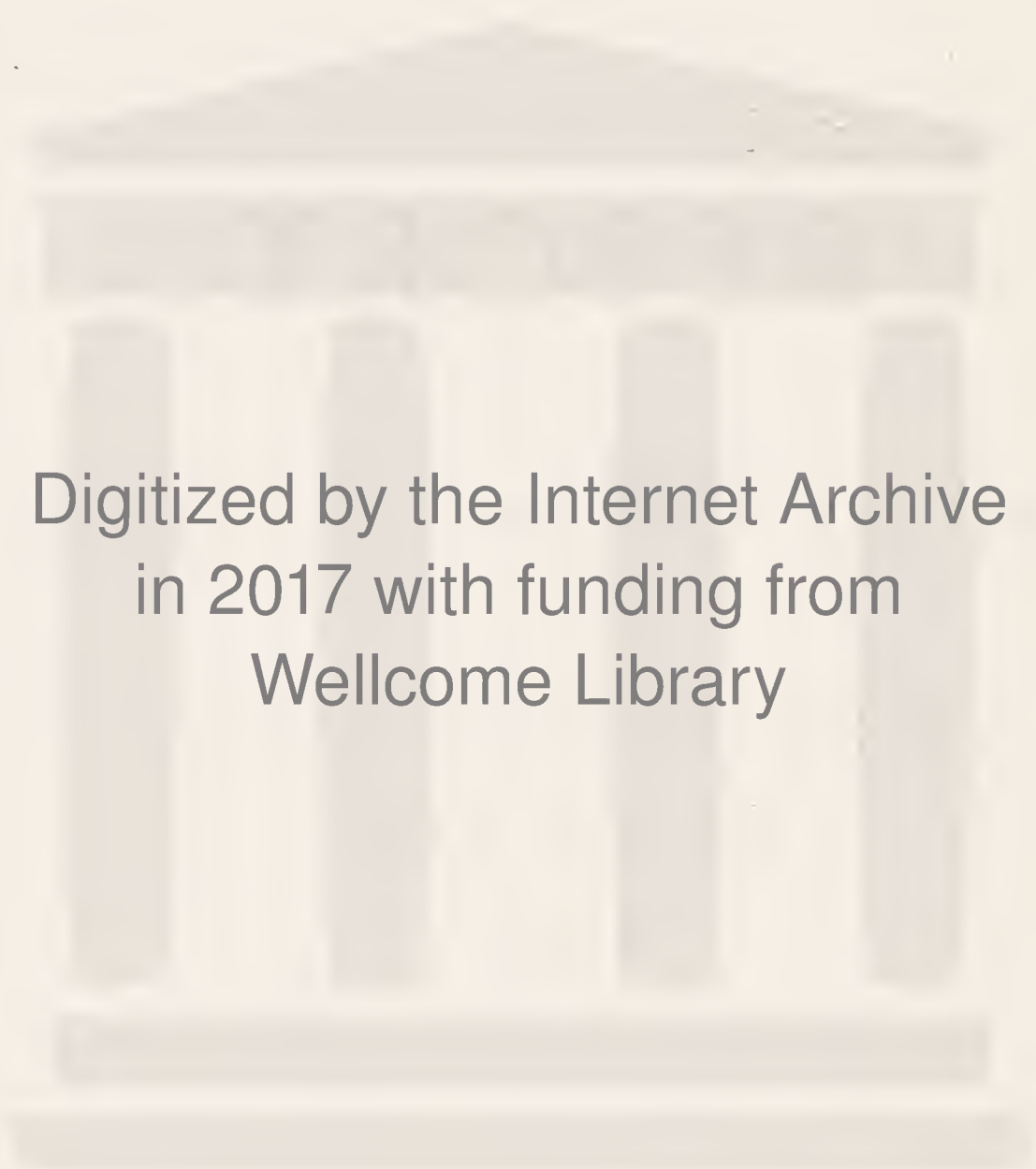
Medical Officer of Health

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## **PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.**

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*Chairman :*  
Councillor F. BUTCHER.

Councillor R. Armer.	Councillor J. Kitchen.
„ Mrs. B. M. Atkinson.	„ E. H. Livesey.
„ R. Braid.	„ W. F. Muir, J.P.
„ A. Clarke.	„ E. E. Parker.
„ E. Dunnett.	„ W. L. Rigg.
„ T. B. Exelby.	„ E. S. Sharp, M.B.E., J.P.
„ F. Glasgow.	„ T. P. Shuttleworth.
„ E. R. Harris.	„ H. Shuttleworth.
„ T. M. Kelsall.	„ B. Stables.
„ F. W. Kent.	„ Rev. R. Stevenson, B.A.
„ W. Kirkby.	„ Mrs. J. M. Swaits.

### **STAFF :**

#### **Medical Officer of Health:**

R. W. FARQUHAR, B.Sc. (Agri.), M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.

#### **Surveyor and Public Health Inspector :**

KENNETH H DOCTON ° †

#### **First Assistant Surveyor and Additional Public Health Inspector :**

CLIFFORD HYDE °

#### **Additional Public Health Inspector :**

J. ERIC BARTON °

° Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.

† Member Inst. Municipal and County Engineers.

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Public Health Department,  
5, Dalton Square, Lancaster.

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Lancaster Rural District Council*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the annual report on the health, sanitary conditions and circumstances of the Lancaster Rural District in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1961.

The estimated population at mid-year 1961 was 13,930 an increase of 410 on the previous year.

The crude birth rate was 14.9 per 1,000 population compared with 13.9 in 1960. The infant mortality rate at 19.2 per 1,000 live births was lower than the rate for England and Wales which was 21.4. The crude death rate (all causes) was 15.1 per 1,000 population, the corresponding figure for 1960 being 16.5 per 1,000. No maternal deaths have occurred in the last eight years.

In Table 2, in which the birth and death rates have been expressed as averages for each 10 year period between 1891 and 1960, the downward trend in infant and maternal deaths and in the mortality rate of respiratory tuberculosis can clearly be seen, in contrast to the upward trend of the cancer death rate.

The incidence of infectious diseases was higher in 1961 mainly because of an outbreak of measles in the area, which accounts for 128 of the total 160 notifications received. One case of poliomyelitis occurred during the year. Satisfactory progress continues to be made with the various immunisation and vaccination schemes which afford protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and smallpox.

In the field of environmental hygiene satisfactory progress continues to be made and the appointment of an additional Public Health Inspector early in 1961 has enabled greater attention to be paid to (a) food premises, (b) caravan and camping sites, (c) holiday camps, (d) factories and workshops and other routine inspections.

With regard to housing, the number of houses built by private enterprise increased still further from 190 in 1960 to 233 in 1961. During the year improvement grants for dwelling houses continued at a steady rate.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that progress has continued in regard to the various sewerage and sewage disposal schemes. In this respect the Overton scheme has been completed, and plans are well advanced for the improvements at Slyne-with-Hest, Bolton-le-Sands and Warton.

The Lune Valley Water Board came into active operation on 1st April, 1961, and a satisfactory degree of liaison has been established with this new body which controls most of the major supplies in this area.

In conclusion I wish to express to members of the Council the thanks of the Department for their continued interest and support in its work. I must also record here my sincere appreciation of the excellent work of your Surveyor and Public Health Inspector, Mr. K. Docton, whose willing help and co-operation has been so valuable to me personally.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
R. W. FARQUHAR,  
Medical Officer of Health.



SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS  
OF THE AREA.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

---

Area in acres .....	53,212
Population (Preliminary Census 1961) .....	14,102
Registrar General's estimate of home population (mid year 1961) .....	13,930
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931) .....	2,396
Number of inhabited houses 1961 (according to rate books) .....	4951
Rateable Value .....	£219,718
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£902

The District is largely rural in character with popular residential areas in several of its sixteen parishes.

Agriculture is the most important, if not the largest industry. Other industries are quarrying, building, textiles and catering for tourists and holiday makers.

By far the largest industrial undertaking is the Trimpell petroleum refinery at Middleton, which provides employment for a considerable number of people from the Rural District.

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1961.

	M.	F.	Total
LIVE BIRTHS (Legitimate) .....	100	96	196
(Illegitimate) .....	6	6	12
Total .....	106	102	208
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 est. population .....			14.9
Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 est. population .....			15.1
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births .....			5.8
STILL BIRTHS (Legitimate) .....	1	2	3
(Illegitimate) .....	—	—	—
Total .....	1	2	3
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births .....			14.2
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS .....	107	104	211
INFANT DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE			
Legitimate .....	2	2	4
Illegitimate .....	—	—	—
Total .....	2	2	4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births .....			19.2
INFANT DEATHS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE .....	1	1	2
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births .....			9.6
INFANT DEATHS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE .....	1	1	2
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births .....			9.6
INFANT DEATHS UNDER 1 WEEK PLUS STILL BIRTHS .....	2	3	5
Peri-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births .....			23.7
DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES .....			NIL
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births .....			NIL
DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES .....	101	109	210
Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 est. population .....			15.1
Adjusted Mortality Rate per 1,000 est. population .....			14.2



TABLE 1. COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1961 AND THE PERIOD 1956-1960.

Year	Live births		Deaths (all causes)		Still births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. regis-tered	Crude Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis-tered	Crude Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-natal	
									No. of deaths regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
1961	208	*14.9	210	*15.1	3	14.2	Nil	Nil	4	19.2	2	9.6
" 1960	188	13.9	223	16.5	5	25.9	Nil	Nil	5	26.6	5	26.6
" 1959	196	14.8	194	14.6	4	20.0	Nil	Nil	8	40.8	6	30.6
" 1958	182	13.9	165	12.6	1	5.5	Nil	Nil	5	27.5	2	11
" 1957	192	14.8	171	13.1	2	5.0	Nil	Nil	3	16	2	10
" 1956	153	11.9	184	14.4	3	19.2	Nil	Nil	6	39	5	33
Average 5 years 1956-1960	—	13.9	—	14.2	—	15.1	—	Nil	—	29.9	—	22.2

\* Adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.01) = 15.1 per 1,000 population.

† Adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 0.94) = 14.2 per 1,000 population.

## COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS.

1. **Population.** The population according to the preliminary report on the census at April 1961 was 14,102 compared with 12,055 at the 1951 census which represents an increase of 16.3 per cent during the decade. The growth of the population has been due almost entirely to the influx of new residents. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-year 1961 was 13,930 against 13,520 at mid 1960.
2. **Births.** In 1961 there were 208 live registered births, an increase of 20 from the previous year, giving a crude birth rate of 14.9 per 1,000 population. The adjusted rate of 15.1 per 1,000 may be compared with the crude rate for England and Wales, which was 17.4 per 1,000.
3. **Deaths.** The total number of deaths from all causes in 1961 was 210, 13 less than in the previous year, giving a crude death rate of 15.1 per 1,000 population. The adjusted death rate was 14.2 per 1,000, the comparable rate for England and Wales being 12.0 per 1,000.

It will be seen from the classified list of causes of death in table 3 that diseases of the heart and circulatory diseases again appeared as the most common cause of death and in this group coronary thrombosis continues to be the chief culprit. This disease is characteristic in that it most often strikes people in middle age, reflecting perhaps the increased tempo of modern life.

4. **Infant Mortality.** The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 4, equivalent to an infant mortality rate of 19.2 per 1,000 live births. Owing to the smallness of the absolute figures the mortality rate can vary considerably from year to year and the average rate for the preceding five years was 29.9 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales in 1961 was 21.4.
5. **Long-term Trends in Vital Statistics.** A much more reliable picture of the long-term changes in the birth and death rates in the District can be obtained when the yearly variations, which for statistical reasons may occur at irregular intervals, have been smoothed out as in Table 2 overleaf. This shows the birth and death rates expressed as averages of each 10 year period between 1891-1960, and from these certain trends can be traced and conclusions drawn with reasonable safety. Thus the distinct fall in infant and maternal mortality and from tuberculosis is apparent in contrast to the upward trend of the cancer death rate.

**TABLE 2. VITAL STATISTICS LANCASTER R.D.**

The principal vital statistics for the seven decennial periods between 1891 and 1960, together with those for 1961 are given below:

	Estimated population (all ages)	Live Births		Stillbirths		Deaths (all causes)		Infant Mortality		Maternal Mortality		Cancer (Deaths)		Respiratory Tuberculosis (Deaths)	
		No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 est. pop'n	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 est. pop'n	No. of infant deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live-births	No. of maternal deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live & still-births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 est. pop'n	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 est. pop'n
Mean of 10 yrs															
1891-1900	13,224	374.4	28.3	§	§	217.5	16.4	46.7	125	§	§	§	§	16.3	1.23
1901-1910	8,937	199.7	22.3	§	§	120.2	13.4	19.4	97	§	§	5.8	0.65	6.4	0.72
1911-1920	*9,001) †8,702)	165.3	18.4	§	§	120.5	13.8	13.7	83	0.6	§	10.9	1.25	5.3	0.61
1921-1930	9,332	161.5	17.3	§	§	120.3	12.9	9.6	59	0.6	§	11.6	1.24	4.2	0.45
1931-1940	*9,829) †9,857)	135.7	13.8	6.6	46	135.2	13.7	7.8	57	1.0	7.03	15.4	1.56	4.9	0.50
1941-1950	11,002	165.3	15.0	3.6	21.4	148	13.5	6.5	39.4	0.4	2.37	20	1.82	2.6	0.24
1951-1960	12,719	180.3	14.2	3.1	16.8	172.3	13.5	4.8	27.5	0.1	0.53	25.4	2.00	1.3	0.10
1961	13,930	208	14.9	3	14.2	210	15.1	4	19.2	Nil	Nil	37	2.73	Nil	Nil

\* For calculation of birth-rate.

† For calculation of death-rate.

§ Not available.

NOTE—1. From 1950 deaths from Hodgkin's disease, leukaemia and aleukaemia are included in the total of cancer deaths.

2. The population estimates and numbers of registered deaths for the years 1940-1949, inclusive, relate to civilians only.

3. The decrease in population at the change of the century was due to boundary alterations.



**TABLE 3.**  
**CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE**  
**YEAR, 1961.**

Number	M.	F.	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other forms .....	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease .....	—	1	1
4. Diphtheria .....	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections .....	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—
8. Measles .....	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach .....	6	3	9
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	6	—	6
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast .....	—	2	2
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus .....	—	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .....	8	11	19
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	—	—	—
16. Diabetes .....	—	3	3
17. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System .....	12	12	24
18. Coronary disease, Angina .....	25	19	44
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease .....	2	7	9
20. Other Heart Diseases .....	12	20	32
21. Other Circulatory Diseases .....	6	7	13
22. Influenza .....	2	7	9
23. Pneumonia .....	2	3	5
24. Bronchitis .....	8	2	10
25. Other diseases of Respiratory System .....	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .....	3	—	3
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .....	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis .....	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate .....	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion .....	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations .....	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	3	8	11
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents .....	2	1	3
34. All other Accidents .....	2	2	4
35. Suicide .....	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war .....	—	—	—
Total deaths from all causes .....	101	109	210

TABLE 4. DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY AGE GROUPS AND PARISH — 1961.

PARISH	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-	75-	80+	Total
Ashton-w-Stodday											1				1
Bolton-le-Sands										1	7	20	9	11	48
Cockerham											1	1	1	1	4
Ellel	1								2		2	5	3	8	21
Heaton-w-Oxcliffe											1	1	1	1	4
Middleton											1			3	4
Overton												3	1	1	5
Over Wyresdale														1	1
Priest Hutton														1	1
Scotforth	1													2	3
Silverdale	1									1	2	17	5	20	46
Slyne-w-Hest									1	1	11	2	8	11	34
Thurnham											1	3	2	2	8
Warton										2	7	4	2	8	23
Yealand Conyers												3			3
Yealand Redmayne											1	1	1	1	4
TOTALS	3								3	5	35	60	33	71	210

**SECTION B.**

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
IN THE AREA.**



(a) The bacteriological examination of milk, water, ice cream and foodstuffs, as well as of specimens of faeces, blood, nose and throat swabs, etc., from individual patients is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Preston. Chemical analysis of water, milk and foodstuffs, under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is carried out by the County Analyst, Dr. Walker.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.** Ambulance Services are administered by the Divisional Health Office of the Lancashire County Council, Health Division No. 2; Victoria House, Regent Street, Lancaster; the telephone number of the ambulance station is Lancaster 3311.

(c) **Domicilliary Services.** The services of District Nurses, Midwives, and Home Helps, to look after patients in their own homes, are provided by the Lancashire County Council, acting as the Local Health Authority. These services for the Lancaster Rural District are administered from the Divisional Health Office at Station Road, Lancaster.

(d) **Treatment Centres and Clinics.** The following Centres and Clinics catering for the area have been established by the Lancashire County Council:—

**School Clinics:**

- (1) Market Street, Carnforth.
- (2) Ashton Road, Lancaster.
- (3) Euston Road, Morecambe.

**Child Welfare Centres:—**

- (1) Memorial Hall, Hest Bank.
- (2) The Village Institute, Galgate.
- (3) Gaskell Memorial Hall, Silverdale.
- (4) Congregational Church Hall, Bolton-le-Sands.
- (5) Parish Hall, Cockerham.
- (6) Memorial Hall, Overton.

The following clinics are administered by the Lancaster and Kendal Hospital Management Committee:—

- (1) Tuberculosis—Beaumont Hospital, Lancaster.
- (2) Venereal Diseases—Special Treatment Centre, Royal

(e) **Hospitals.** Lancaster Infirmary.

**Infectious Diseases:—**Beaumont Hospital, at Slyne Road, Lancaster, is available and is administered by the Lancaster and Kendal Hospital Management Committee.

Smallpox cases would be notified to the secretary of the Lancaster and Kendal Hospital Management Committee, who would arrange for their disposal to a Smallpox Hospital.

**Other Cases :—**The Lancaster Royal Infirmary, The Queen Victoria Hospital, Morecambe, Lancaster Moor Hospital, Royal Albert Hospital, Bay View Hospital and two private nursing homes.

## SECTION C.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER  
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

TABLE 5.

## CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1961.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	AGE PERIODS - YEARS										
	Total cases all ages	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over	Age unknown
Scarlet fever	9				1	1	6	1			
Whooping cough	6	2		2		1	1				
Acute poliomyelitis											
Paralytic	1						1				
Non-paralytic											
Measles (excluding rubella)	128	4	13	13	12	19	62	2	1		2
Diphtheria											
Dysentery	4			1	1		1				1
Meningococcal infection											
Ophthalmia neonatorum											
<b>TOTAL</b>		6	13	16	14	21	71	3	1	—	3
		AGE PERIODS - YEARS						AGE PERIODS - YEARS			
		0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over	Age unknown				
Acute pneumonia (prim. and infl'zal)	7		1	3	1		2				
Smallpox											
Acute encephalitis											
Infective											
Post-infectious											
Enteric or typhoid fever											
Paratyphoid fever											
Erysipelas	1				1						
Food poisoning											
Tuberculosis -											
Respiratory	4	1		2		1					
Meninges & C.N.S.											
Other											
Puerperal pyrexia											
Other notifiable diseases (specify)											
<b>TOTAL</b>	160	1	1	5	2	1	2				

### 1. **Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.**

No cases of diphtheria have occurred in the area since 1950. To maintain this satisfactory position, it is still essential for parents to ensure that their children are immunised in early infancy against this once dreaded disease.

Nine cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year compared with 8 in 1960.

### 2. **Measles and Whooping Cough.**

It is characteristic of Measles that it becomes more prevalent in alternate years and thus in 1961 there were 128 cases compared with 11 in 1960.

Six cases of Whooping Cough were notified as against 11 in the previous year. Immunisation against whooping cough is receiving increasing acceptance in the area and it is hoped that this preventative measure will eventually bring this disease under control also. By means of a triple vaccine children can now be protected against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus simultaneously.

### 3. **Dysentery and Food Poisoning.**

There were no notifications of food poisoning and only four cases of bacillary dysentery occurred.

### 4. **Tuberculosis.**

Notifications of respiratory tuberculosis decreased from 9 in 1960 to 4 in 1961. There were no deaths from respiratory or other forms of tuberculosis during the year. Vaccination against tuberculosis has been available for school leavers since 1957.

Over the past 25 years bovine tuberculosis has gradually been eliminated from the herds of Great Britain. On 1st March, 1960, 100 per cent of the cattle in this country were included in attested or tubercle-free herds. This is a great accomplishment.

### 5. **Brucellosis.**

It is surprising, however, how few people there are who are aware that diseases other than tuberculosis can be transmitted by drinking raw milk. In this area each year a number of people acquire the disease known as Brucellosis or Undulant



Fever, which may be conveyed either by direct contact with infected cattle or by drinking raw milk from such animals. People who drink heat treated (pasteurised or sterilized) milk enjoy maximum protection against any of the milk-borne diseases, but the consumption of raw T.T. (Tuberculin Tested) milk will protect the consumer only against the risk of acquiring bovine tuberculosis. In rural areas some 90 per cent of all milk retailed is still sold as raw milk but in urban areas nearly 80 per cent of all milk consumed has undergone heat treatment, the prejudice against pasteurised milk having been overcome.

It is therefore very encouraging to learn that the Ministry of Agriculture proposes to tackle this widespread infection by providing a free calf vaccination service against brucellosis as from the 1st May, 1962.

#### **6. Trend of Incidence of Infectious Diseases, 1945-1961.**

The table overleaf shows the average number of cases of infectious diseases notified in quinquennial periods from 1945.

TABLE 6. INCIDENCE OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES LANCASTER R.D., 1945-1961.

YEAR or period of Years	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough	Acute Polio- myelitis	Dysen- tery	Food Poison- ing	Resp. Tubercul- osis	Non-Resp. Tubercul- osis	Tubercul- osis (All Forms)
Mean of 5 years 1945-49	7.0	2.4	37.6	11.0	0.6	Nil	Nil	9.2	3.0	12.2
Mean of 5 years 1950-54	9.8	0.2	61.4	19.0	1.2	1.8	6.0	9.0	3.0	12.0
Mean of 5 years 1955-59	5.8	Nil	107	8.4	0.4	1.0	1.2	7.2	1.8	9.4
1960	8	—	11	11	—	5	1	9	3	12
1961	9	—	128	6	1	4	—	4	—	4

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES  
OF THE DISTRICT.

## HOUSING.

### Housing Schemes.

The Council's housing schemes had been completed by the end of 1955, and provided accommodation as detailed below:—

Bolton-le-Sands	74 houses and 20 flats.
Cockerham	10 houses.
Ellel	140 houses, 8 flats and 4 shops and houses.
Heaton-with-Oxcliffe	4 houses.
Middleton	56 houses and 2 shops and houses.
Overton	16 houses.
Over Wyresdale	4 houses.
Priest Hutton	4 houses.
Scotforth	4 houses.
Silverdale	26 houses and 8 flats.
Slyne-with-Hest	77 houses, 6 flats and 1 shop and house.
Thurnham	22 houses.
Warton	76 houses and 16 flats.
Yealand Redmayne	28 houses.
Total	<u>541 houses, 58 flats and 7 shops and houses.</u>

Total number of all dwellings:—606.

### Council Houses.

#### Aged Persons' Bungalows.

Work upon the construction of 5 bungalows for aged people on land already owned by the Council on the northerly side of the entrance to Church Brow, Bolton-le-Sands, was commenced in early May, 1960, and the scheme was completed in all respects early November, 1961, the first bungalow being officially opened on the 25th October, by Mr. F. B. Young, M.B.E., B.A., F.I.M.T.A., the Chairman of the Rural District Council's Association.

During 1961 outline planning permission was obtained for the construction of further bungalows for aged persons on the sites detailed below :—

Site	Number
Bolton-le-Sands—Church Brow .....	5
Slyne-with-Hest—Manor Lane .....	5
Galgate—Leachfield Estate .....	10
Silverdale—Gaskell Close and Lindeth Close .....	6
Warton—The Roods .....	6
Yealand Redmayne—The Meadows .....	5
Total .....	<u>37</u>



At the end of the year, a tender was awaited for the construction of these bungalows, from Messrs. Selleck, Nicholls, Williams Ltd.

Following a survey carried out during December, 1961 the final number of suitable applicants for these bungalows was as follows :—

Bolton-le-Sands 3; Slyne-with-Hest 7; Galgate 10; Silverdale 5; Warton 5; Yealand 7. Total 37.

It is obvious that by virtue of the nature of these applications, the above total figure is bound to be a variable, and therefore subject to alteration from time to time.

**Private Building.** The rate of house building by private enterprise increased still further during 1961, there being 233 houses completed, compared with 190 in 1960. Of these 69 were in the parish of Slyne-with-Hest, 53 Bolton-le-Sands, 52 Ellel, 14 Overton, 11 Silverdale, 11 Warton, 8 Middleton, 7 Thurnham, 4 Yealand Redmayne, 3 Cockerham and 1 Over Wyresdale.

**Inspections of Dwelling Houses.**

Number of houses inspected under the provisions of the Housing Acts .....	150
Number of inspections involved .....	485
Number of houses found not in all respects fit .....	250
Number rendered fit after service of Notice .....	247
Number found to be unfit for human habitation .....	3
Number demolished as a result of formal or informal action .....	1
Number closed as a result of formal or informal action .....	2

**Overcrowding.** Nothing can be added to what has been said in previous years, overcrowding no longer presenting a serious problem. It is likely, of course, that an isolated case will be discovered from time to time, and it is felt that such cases should receive high priority, when a Council house in the locality becomes available for letting.

**General Remarks.** In my annual report for 1955 I gave a detailed summary of the report upon unfit houses in the District, as submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1 of the Housing Repairs

and Rents Act, 1954. This summary included the following items :

Estimated number of houses unfit for human habitation within the meaning of Section 9 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and suitable for action under Section 11 or Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936 .....	38
Period in years which the Council think necessary for securing the demolition of all the houses .....	10
Number of houses to be demolished or closed within five years .....	24

Action has now been taken in respect of 23 of the houses included in the first five years programme, leaving 1 other to be dealt with. 20 of the houses have been vacated and either demolished or closed, and an undertaking from the owner of 3 others to make fit, has been accepted, and the work completed.

**Improvement Grants.**

During 1961 applications for Improvement Grants for dwelling houses continued at a steady rate. There are two types of grants available for the carrying out of improvements to existing dwellings, namely, "Standard Grants" and "Discretionary Grants."

The Standard Grants are in respect of five standard items, namely :

1. A fixed bath or shower in a bathroom.
2. A wash-hand basin.
3. Hot Water supply.
4. A water closet in, or contiguous to the dwelling.
5. Satisfactory facilities for storing food.

Provided correct procedure is followed by the applicant, and certain other conditions relative to the state of repair of the dwelling, etc., are satisfied, the payment of these grants is obligatory, and is based upon 50 per cent of the final cost of the work, up to certain statutory limits.

The Discretionary Grants cover a much wider range of improvement works, such as natural lighting and ventilation, artificial lighting, cooking and heating facilities, drainage work, water supply, structural alterations to improve the layout of the dwelling, certain structural work to combat dampness, etc. These grants are made entirely at the discretion of the Local Authority. The Council are still making Discretionary Grants based on 50 per cent of the costs of eligible work.

The following details summarise the applications for grants and the payment of grants, during 1961:

### 1. Discretionary Grants.

Total number of applications received .....	24
Total number of applications approved .....	24
Total amount of grants approved .....	£5,677
Average amount per dwelling .....	£236
Improvement schemes completed (Number of dwellings) .....	20
Total amount of grants paid .....	£4,159
Average amount per dwelling .....	£208

### 2. Standard Grants.

Total number of applications received .....	14
Total number of applications approved .....	14
Schemes completed .....	12
Total amount of Standard Grants paid .....	£1,089
Average amount per dwelling .....	£91

## WATER SUPPLIES.

The following Authorities supply water in the district :—

**Lune Valley Water Board.** As from the first of April, 1961 the newly formed Lune Valley Water Board supplied the parishes of Scotforth, Slyne-with-Hest, Bolton-le-Sands, Middleton, Overton, Ellel, Priest Hutton, Yealand Conyers, Yealand Redmayne, Silverdale, Warton and Heaton-with-Oxcliffe.

**Fylde Water Board.** The parishes of Cockerham, Thurnham and part of Ashton-with-Stodday.

Part of the parish of Over Wyresdale is supplied by private mains which are the property of the Earl of Sefton.

**Origin and particulars of Water.** Lune Valley Water Board (the parishes of Scotforth, Slyne-with-Hest, Bolton-le-Sands, Middleton, Overton, part of Ashton-with-Stodday and Heaton-with-Oxcliffe). The water supplied in these parishes is either moorland water from the gathering grounds in Over Wyresdale, it is subjected to mechanical filtration and chlorination at Langthwaite and Scotforth filter houses before distribution, or obtained from the Thirlmere pipe line. This latter water is from moorlands and of about 2 degrees of hardness, being subjected to rough screening and chlorination near its source. The only exception to the above detail is in



respect of certain mains carrying raw water from either the gathering grounds to the reservoirs supplying the Littlefell Lane area Scotforth, or from the reservoirs to the filter house supplying Bailrigg Lane area in the same parish.

Lune Valley Water Board (parishes of Ellel, Priest Hutton, Yealand Conyers, Yealand Redmayne, Silverdale and a small part of Warton). This water is also obtained from the Thirlmere pipe line.

Lune Valley Water Board (Warton parish). The water supplied to the Warton parish is obtained from the Reservoir at Withets. The gathering ground is of a moorland nature but is liable to animal pollution. The Board however provides an effective chlorination and filtration plant, and there is also a connection to the Thirlmere pipe line.

**Fylde Water Board.** This is also moorland water from the gathering grounds in the Pennine Range, and is subjected to chlorination and filtration before distribution.

**New Services.** During the year 238 services were laid to new dwellings. A main supply is now provided to 4,523 dwellings, being about 90 per cent of all the dwellings in the district. The remaining 428 houses, etc., obtain supplies from other sources such as roof water, wells and springs.



## SAMPLING OF WATER SUPPLIES.

Samples for bacteriological examination were taken and reported upon as follows:—

Date	Coliform bacilli per 100 mls. McConkey in 2 days at 37C.	Bact. Coli (type 1) per 100 mls.	Parish or part of a Parish where Sample Taken.	Category.
17. 1.61	Nil	Nil	Bailrigg Lane, Scotforth.	Excellent
17. 1.61	Nil	Nil	Galgate	Excellent
1. 2.61	Nil	Nil	Hest Bank	Excellent
1. 2.61	Nil	Nil	Yealand Conyers	Excellent
1. 2.61	Nil	Nil	Warton	Excellent
15. 2.61	Nil	Nil	Abbeystead	Excellent
10. 5.61	6	6	Galgate	Unsatisfactory
10. 5.61	9	9	Galgate	Unsatisfactory
12. 5.61	2	Nil	Galgate	Unsatisfactory
12. 5.61	5	5	Galgate	Unsatisfactory
21. 5.61	3	1	Bayhorse	Unsatisfactory
31. 5.61	1	1	Galgate	Unsatisfactory
6. 6.61	Nil	Nil	Galgate	Excellent
12. 6.61	Nil	Nil	Galgate	Excellent
13. 6.61	Nil	Nil	Galgate	Satisfactory
13. 6.61	1	1	Yealand Conyers	Excellent
19. 6.61	Nil	Nil	Galgate	Satisfactory
19. 6.61	Nil	Nil	Galgate	Satisfactory
19. 6.61	Nil	Nil	Bayhorse	Satisfactory
20. 6.61	Nil	Nil	Yealand Redmayne	Satisfactory
4. 7.61	Nil	Nil	Warton	Satisfactory
1. 8.61	Nil	Nil	Middleton	Satisfactory
22. 8.61	Nil	Nil	Warton	Satisfactory
22. 8.61	9	9	Galgate	Excellent
22. 8.61	180*	180*	Bailrigg Lane Scotforth	Excellent
28. 8.61	1	Nil	Galgate	Excellent
11. 9.61	Nil	Nil	Galgate	Satisfactory
11. 9.61	1	Nil	Hest Bank	Unsatisfactory
26.9. 61	2	Nil	Warton	Unsatisfactory
26. 9.61	Nil	Nil	Yealand Redmayne	Excellent
3.10.61	1	1	Galgate	Unsatisfactory
13.10.61	80	80	Galgate	Unsatisfactory
10.10.61	3	2	Hest Bank	Unsatisfactory
10.10.61	Nil	Nil	Warton	Excellent
25.10.61	Nil	Nil	Hest Bank	Excellent
25.10.61	2	Nil	Warton	Unsatisfactory
27.10.61	6	6	Dolphinholme	Unsatisfactory
27.10.61	6	6	Galgate	Unsatisfactory
27.10.61	6	6	Galgate	Unsatisfactory
27.10.61	6	6	Galgate	Unsatisfactory
27.10.61	4	2	Kitchen Ground, Ellel	Unsatisfactory
1.11.61	Nil	Nil	Hest Bank	Excellent
21.11.61	Nil	Nil	Warton	Excellent
21.11.61	Nil	Nil	Hest Bank	Excellent
21.11.61	18	Nil	Galgate	Unsatisfactory
28.11.61	1	Nil	Galgate	Unsatisfactory
8.12.61	1	Nil	Warton	Unsatisfactory
8.12.61	Nil	Nil	Galgate	Excellent
8.12.61	Nil	Nil	Hest Bank	Excellent

It will be noted from the above table, that a succession of unsatisfactory samples was obtained from the various parts of the district supplied from the Thirlmere Aqueduct. Copies of these adverse reports were sent to the Engineer and Manager of the Lune Valley Water Board together with representations from this Authority, and as a result, the matter was taken up with the Manchester Corporation Waterworks.

Following an investigation carried out by the Officials of the Manchester Corporation, which confirmed the findings of your Officials, the chlorine dose to the water in the aqueduct was increased on the 26th October. The effect of this action taken will be seen to have been immediate and satisfactory.

## **SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.**

Details of the methods of drainage and sewage disposal are as follows:—

**Cockerham.** Cockerham village and Housing Site is sewered and the sewage treated by means of a septic tank and rotary filter. The effluent is pumped from the works via a 4ins. diam. rising main, direct to the tidal River Cocker. This method of disposal of the effluent was brought into operation in mid-January 1958 and has continued to function in a most satisfactory manner.

**Thurnham (Higher Thurnham).** The sewage from the few houses in this hamlet is discharged into a number of separate tanks, the effluents eventually finding their way into drainage dykes. One of the tanks serving two houses, has been recently constructed on modern lines. No complaints regarding pollution of the dykes have been received and no such pollution has been noted.

**Thurnham (Lower Thurnham).** This hamlet is sewered, and, as far as can be ascertained, there is no treatment of the sewage prior to its discharge into a drainage dyke. Nevertheless, observations over a long period have not indicated that the contamination of the dyke is of anything but a minor nature. This opinion is agreed by the Lancashire River Board inspector, and, at least for the present, there is no evidence to justify any action being taken against the owner of this private sewerage system.

**Thurnham (Glasson Dock).** Glasson Dock is sewered by two separate systems and the sewage is discharged crude into the sea via two outfalls.



**Ellel.** Galgate is sewered and the sewage is conveyed by means of a long pipe to discharge in the tidal portion of the River Conder at Conder Green. The question of the provision of a sewage treatment plant for this village was brought to a head as a result of a submission of a plan for a considerable development by private developers. The extent of the proposed development was such as to warrant the making of an application by this Council to the Lancashire River Board, for consent to a new discharge into the River Conder. This consent was forthcoming subject to the provision of necessary treatment plant within three years from the date of the consent. Thus, there is now a statutory obligation upon the Council to provide the necessary plant before May, 1964.

**Dolphinholme** is sewered and the sewage treated by means of a recently constructed septic tank near Common Bank Farm, and two rotary percolating filters and a humus tank by the side of the River Wyre, the effluent being discharged into the River.

**Over Wyresdale.** This Parish being of a scattered nature (1 person to 45 acres) has no drainage system, and no pollution has been found.

**Middleton.** Most of this Parish is now sewered. All sewers from the village and the four Council housing sites drain to the pumping station near Garden Terrace, which ejects the sewage via a rising main and gravitating sewer to the sewage works at Middleton Tower Holiday Camp.

The effluent from these works is pumped via a 6in. diameter rising main into the 18in. diameter sea outfall pipe of the adjoining factory. This latter pipe discharges into the main shipping channel and so provides an excellent means of disposal of the effluent, without any pollution of fresh water dykes.

**Heaton-with-Oxcliffe.** All the dwellings in this Parish are separately drained into some form of septic tank, usually provided with a filter compartment. In most cases, however, the only means of disposal of the effluent is by discharging into the open drainage dykes, as the land is far too heavy to allow effective soakage. Furthermore, owing to the level of the water in the dykes, proper downward filtration is rarely possible, and the filter beds mostly are submerged, and merely acting as mechanical filters. As a result, the dykes are frequently silted up with humus and require constant attention from the many owners involved in order to maintain them in a reasonable condition.

Consideration has already been given to a possible link up with the Morecambe Corporation sewerage scheme, in order to sewer the factory area, but it was apparent that the limited usefulness of such a scheme did not justify the high costs involved. It is to be hoped, however, that an alternative link up will be available for consideration in the future, with a view to sewerage the White Lund Hill and Oxcliffe Road residential areas.

It must be emphasised, however, that the costs of such a scheme would almost certainly be high.

**Overton.** The Overton sewage disposal scheme, referred to in previous Annual Reports, was completed during the year, and was brought into operation during August, 1961. It will be recalled that originally sewage was discharged crude into a main drainage dyke, which passes near to the highway at the Globe Hotel, and was at times objectionable. The scheme involved the laying of gravitating sewers to carry the sewage from a main collecting manhole, from which it is now pumped via a 4" rising main to the sewage works at Middleton Tower Holiday Camp. After certain "teething" troubles had been overcome the scheme has operated successfully with the exception of certain difficulties which have been experienced during and following exceptionally wet weather, due to the delay on the part of the County Council in laying a separate surface water drain from the vicinity of "Blue Pots" to the main drainage dyke. It is hoped that such a drain will be laid in the early part of 1962, and so will reduce appreciably the quantity of surface water now reaching the new pump-house during inclement weather.

Sunderland Point in this Parish has a few private outfall pipes discharging direct into the tidal River Lune. It is considered that this method of disposal is satisfactory.

**Scotforth.** This Parish is also of a scattered nature (1 person to 8½ acres) and has no drainage system.

**Ashton-with-Stodday.** There is no sewage scheme for this Parish which has only 25 houses in it.

**Slyne-with-Hest.** The greatest part of this parish is sewered and the sewage treated at the works at Hest Bank. As a result of the extensive development that has taken place in this parish, during the past 23 years, since the works were constructed, great overloading of the works now exists. The flow is now in the region of 125% above the normal working capacity of the plant, and the Lancashire River Board have made representations regarding the quality of the effluent discharged.



A detailed scheme for enlarging these works was prepared by the Consulting Engineer and submitted for Ministry approval on the 11th January, 1961. The scheme also included proposals for sewer-ing the built up area, adjoining the junction of Hest Bank Lane with the main A6 Road. It was proposed that the sewage from this locality would be ejected, via a rising main, to the existing sewer near the southerly end of Slyne Village. The informal enquiry by one of the Minister's Engineering Inspectors was held on the 18th of October, 1961, and approval in principal to the scheme was received in December. It can thus be anticipated that the physical work upon this scheme will be commenced sometime during 1962.

**Bolton-le-Sands.** The greater part of this Parish is sewered, the sewage being discharged crude into the mill race channel on the tidal foreshore at the end of St. Nicholas Lane. This outlet is not up to the modern standards of sewage disposal, and during 1959 representations were made by the Lancashire River Board, regarding this discharge of crude sewage. Detailed surveys were carried out, and the plans were prepared for a sewage works, capable of dealing with the flow from a population of 5,000. The site of these proposed works is on elevated land, on the westerly side of the railway line, off St. Nicholas Lane. The scheme was submitted to the Ministry in October, 1959 and the public enquiry was held in September, 1960.

In early 1961, disapproval of the scheme was received from the Ministry, largely on the grounds of the comparative close proximity of the site to recent housing developments that had taken place, and it thus became necessary to seek an alternative site. Eventually a site considered suitable in all respects, for the treatment of sewage from this parish, Warton parish and the Carnforth Urban District was found, and the necessary agreement between the two Authorities concerned, was obtained. At the end of the year a Consulting Engineer had been commissioned to carry out the preliminary survey and produced provisional estimates of the costs of the works. The scheme, as regards the parish of Bolton-le-Sands, involves the construction of a main Pumping Station on land on the westerly side of the railway line off St. Nicholas Lane, the laying of a rising main to the proposed sewage works site which is elevated land immediately north of the rifle range just within the boundary of the Carnforth Urban District, together with several ancillary pumping stations required to sewer such areas as the Coastal Road and St. Michaels Lane.

**Warton.** The Millhead portion of Warton is sewered and the sewage disposed of to the Carnforth Works. The remainder of the Parish, with the exception of the Western end of Sands Lane,

is also sewered and disposed of crude into the semi-tidal waters of the River Keer.

As mentioned above it is proposed to deal with sewage from this parish in the combined Bolton-le-Sands, Carnforth, Warton scheme. A brief outline of this scheme, as it affects the parish of Warton is as follows :—

The sewage from a main collecting manhole, near the “Shovel Inn,” would be pumped direct to the proposed works. An ancillary pumping station to serve Sands Lane is also proposed. The sewage from the Millhead portion of Warton will be ejected from a proposed pumphouse, on the southerly side of the River Keer, together with the sewage from the whole of the Carnforth Urban District to the works.

**Yealand Conyers.** There are no public sewers in this small Parish. The largest group of houses are, however, drained into a septic tank with rotary percolating filter. No pollution of water courses takes place. Several cesspools are emptied by the Council at the request of the owners and the contents disposed of on the land.

**Yealand Redmayne.** The Housing Site and part of the village is sewered to a disposal tank, which drains into a duplicate system of land drains.

A new effluent disposal area was brought into use during 1955 and it would appear that what had become a very difficult problem before that date, has been successfully overcome.

**Priest Hutton.** There is no public drainage system for this Parish. All the property is drained into cesspools or septic tanks and filters.

Still more houses in the village have been provided with modern septic tank drainage systems in the past year, and pollution of the stream is now less evident, except in the vicinity of the school.

**Silverdale.** The whole of Silverdale being built on solid rock has no public sewers, with the exception of the system draining the housing site and a few properties adjoining. Each house has its own cesspool and regular arrangements exist for emptying the cesspools and disposing of the contents on the land. This arrangement has proved very satisfactory and very few complaints are received.

A new Tank trailer and pump are in use for cesspool emptying in this parish. The new equipment can be towed by tractor, and altogether, both from the point of view of efficiency and hygiene, it is a great improvement upon the old apparatus.



## GENERAL.

There are 4,401 houses on the water carriage system, 3,352 being connected to the sewers and 1,049 to cesspools, etc. There are also 532 premises which have closets other than water closets.

Grant aided improvement works continued to add to the number of closet conversions carried out during 1961. Thus, by the year end 16 such conversions had been completed, each involving the construction of a septic tank system of sewage disposal.

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The whole of the District is scavenged by direct labour, six motor vehicles being normally in use, and two others available when called upon. It is possible to maintain fairly regularly, a fortnightly collection.

Four controlled tips are in regular use, and in addition, one small tip as a "reserve" when access to the "Over-Lune" area tip is barred by high tides. The details of the tipping arrangements are as follows :—

1. All Parishes to the North of Lancaster. Controlled tip at Cote Stones. Warton. Tipping space available for many years.

2. "Over-Lune" part of the District (i.e. Parishes of Heaton-with-Oxcliffe, Middleton and Overton).

Controlled tip on the tidal marsh between Sunderland Point and Overton, where proper access has been formed, sub-drains laid, and a barrier constructed. The scheme not only provides tipping space for several generations but also will result in the reclamation of some 16 acres of land.

3. Parishes to the South of Lancaster.

The bulk of the refuse from these parishes is deposited on the newly acquired controlled tip near Parkside, in the Parish of Ashton-with-Stodday. Here again, there is sufficient capacity to serve for many years.

4. The remainder, largely from the Abbeystead and Dolphinholme areas, is tipped at Mainstones Quarry in the Parish of Ellel, which is another large site.



**SANITARY INSPECTIONS** (excluding visits made in connection with Housing Act matters as detailed on Page 24).

Premises visited or purpose of visit.	No. of visits.
Houses Public Health Act matters .....	150
Re Water supplies .....	123
Re Drains or Sewers .....	549
Re Infectious Diseases .....	56
Caravan Sites .....	298
Factories and Workshops .....	82
Ice Cream Premises .....	145
Shrimp Pickers Premises .....	41
Milk Samples .....	46
Other Food Premises .....	325
Visit re Meat Inspections .....	96
Shops Act Inspections .....	45
Public Conveniences .....	27
Miscellaneous Visits .....	262
	<hr/>
Total number of Visits .....	2,245

In addition 1,260 visits of inspection to buildings in course of construction were made during the year.

Number of defects or nuisances discovered .....	250
Number of defects remedied or nuisances abated .....	253
Number of Informal Notices served .....	62
Number of Formal Notices served .....	Nil
Legal Proceedings .....	Nil

**Caravan Sites.** 1961 saw the remainder of the caravan sites not previously licensed, dealt with under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. There were a further 20 applications for licenses, of which 18 were granted and 2 refused. Details of the main sites licensed are given below :—

Name of site.	No. of Caravans Licensed.
Ocean Edge Park Caravan Site, Middleton .....	613
	(483 in Lancaster R.D.)
Morecambe Lodge, Bolton-le-Sands .....	186
Cockerham Sands Caravan Park, Cockerham .....	150
Scout Crag Caravan Site, Warton .....	125
Shorefields, Middleton .....	110
Vickers Holiday Camp, Heaton-with-Oxcliffe .....	78
	(In Lancaster R.D.)

Old Glasson Farm, Thurnham .....	55
Bolton Holmes Farm, Bolton-le-Sands .....	40
Red Bank Farm, Bolton-le-Sands .....	38
Detron Gate Farm, Bolton-le-Sands .....	30
Bottomdale, Slyne .....	20
Bottoms Farm, Silverdale .....	15
Shorefields, Slyne-with-Hest .....	15
Glencaple, Green Lane, Heaton-with-Oxcliffe .....	11
Sandside Farm, Bolton-le-Sands .....	6

In addition 16 sites each involving less than 6 caravans were licensed for a total of 52 caravans.

Thus by the end of the year 31 sites had been licensed, involving a total of 1,414 caravans. The conditions which were imposed upon all licencees of sites of more than 5 caravans, were based upon the model standards which were issued by the Minister in pursuance of powers under section 56 of the Act. These standards are with respect to the layout, and the provision of facilities, services, and equipment for caravan sites or particular types of caravan sites and a further condition of licence, in all cases, was that all work specified in the conditions of licence be completed by the 1st March, 1962. At the end of 1961, plans had been submitted by practically all site operators in the district, for the provision of the various additional amenities required.

**Schools.** Sixteen of the seventeen schools in the District are provided with a water carriage system of sanitation, and again all but one school obtain their water from main supplies. The Abbeystead Church of England School has a piped supply from a private reservoir and this has been found to be consistently satisfactory, bacteriologically.

At the one school still using a conservancy system of sanitation, the Glasson Dock Church of England School, the privies previously in use, were converted to pail closets during the early part of 1959. I am very pleased to be able to report that at the Vicar's request an entirely up-to-date scheme for the erection of new conveniences, the laying of a new drainage system and the construction of a septic tank system of sewage disposal has been prepared, and tenders have been invited for this work to be carried out. It would appear therefore that what has been one of my most important recommendations for a number of years in this Annual Report is at long last likely to be implemented. I feel that I should express my thanks to the Vicar of Glasson Dock and to the Headmistress of the school for the hard work and enthusiasm that has carried the scheme on so successfully to its present stage.

**Swimming Baths.** There are no public swimming baths in the district, but two are privately owned. Only one of these has been used in recent years, that at Middleton Tower Holiday Camp. There is continuous circulation of water at this bath, and a recently re-newed chlorination plant.

Two samples of this bath water were taken for bacteriological examination during the height of the season and the results were in each case satisfactory.

**Smoke Abatement.** There are seven factory and works chimneys in the district (excluding Messrs. Trimpell Ltd., and I.C.I. Ltd.) and no action has been necessary regarding smoke abatement.

**Canal Boats.** There are a few Canal Boats which pass through the district but these are inspected by the Lancaster Corporation. No further action is taken by this authority.

**Offensive Trades.** There are no offensive trades carried on in this district.

**Common Lodging Houses.** There is only one common lodging house in the district., situated at Millhead, in the parish of Warton. During the year, the premises were maintained generally in a satisfactory condition.

**Underground Sleeping Rooms and Houses Let in Lodgings.** There are none in the district.

**Shops and Offices.** As from April, 1956, the routine inspection of premises under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, on behalf of the Lancashire County Council, was undertaken by the Council. Thus, in addition to matters dealt with directly, such as sanitary accommodation, ventilation and temperature, enquiries were made concerning the employment of young persons, lighting, washing facilities, facilities for taking meals and certain special provisions relating to the employment of female assistants. During 1961 45 such inspections and enquiries were carried out. By far the greater number of shops in the District are entirely family businesses with living accommodation attached to the business premises, and not involving the employment of any person other than members of the family.



# **FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.**

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

## **Part I of the Act.**

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	10	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	58	78	6	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total .....	63	88	6	Nil

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.  
(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”).

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2) ..... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..... ..	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective .....	6	6	Nil	2	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ..... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ...	7	7	Nil	2	Nil

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

As from 1st April, 1959, all samples for bacteriological examination have been sent to the new Public Health Laboratory at Preston.

**MILK.** The systematic programme of sampling of milk distributed throughout the District was resumed during 1961.

The co-operation of the Lancaster Corporation and officials of the Public Health Department, in delivering samples and returning containers, to and from the Preston laboratory is gratefully acknowledged and much appreciated.

A summary of the results of the various tests and examinations carried out during the year is given below :—

(a) Raw Milk.

(1) Tuberculosis - biological tests.

No. of Samples, 2. No. Positive, Nil.

No. Negative, 2.

(2) Methylene Blue reduction test.

No. of Samples, 32. No. Satisfactory, 29.

No. Unsatisfactory, 3.

(b) Heat-treated Milk.

(1) Phosphatase test.

No. of Samples, 9. No. Satisfactory 9.

(2) Methylene Blue reduction test.

No. of Samples, 9. No. Satisfactory 9.

Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1960, all dealers licences, other than those issued by the Minister, are issued by the Food and Drugs Authority for the area, i.e. The County Council. The registration of dairies other than Dairy Farms and of distributors of milk remains the responsibility of the District Council. There are in all 39 distributors of milk operating in the district, of which 17 are producer retailers, 12 are dairymen operating from premises in the district, 3 are shopkeepers in the district and 7 are distributors operating from premises outside the district.

Any "repeated" unsatisfactory samples are reported to the Ministry of Agriculture Milk Advisory Officer, from whom excellent co-operation has been given at all times.



Positive "T.B." results would be immediately reported to the Lancashire County Council Veterinary Inspector and during the period of investigation of the herd, arrangements would be made for the heat-treatment of the milk supplies concerned prior to sale for human consumption.

**ICE CREAM.** There are 52 premises in the District registered for the sale of ice-cream and 3 for its manufacture and sale, 2 premises previously registered for the latter purpose having become disused as such during the year. 145 visits of inspection were made during 1961 but staff difficulties prevented the taking of any samples.

**Meat.** During 1961, the only routine slaughtering was carried out at the Cockerham private slaughterhouse. Here, a very high standard of quality was maintained.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	86	10	Nil	630	59
Number inspected	86	10	—	630	59
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned, with dis- ease other than T.B.	17	6	—	24	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	19.8	60.0	—	3.8	0.0
Tuberculosis only :— Whole carcasses condemned :	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	1	—	Nil	Nil
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.2	10.0	—	0.0	0.0
Number of carcasses found to be affected with cysticercus bovis	1	Nil	—	—	—

**SHRIMP PICKING.** Shrimp Picking was carried out at 21 of the premises registered for this purpose during the year and 41 visits of inspection were made to such premises in use. In all cases it was found that the regulations which are applicable, were being observed and no action was necessary.

**OTHER FOOD PREMISES.** Within the District there are 128 food premises, comprising cafes, hotels, food shops, etc., all of which have been visited at least twice during the past year. The standard of food hygiene maintained at these premises is now generally high. In most cases where infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations are found, the persons responsible are extremely co-operative, and ready to listen to advice. Only two cases were discovered to have fallen far below the required standard, and both of these were brought to a level comparable with the other premises on the district, by persistent visiting and close supervision. It is felt that the increased use of prepacked foods and the installation of frozen food display and storage cabinets has played a large part in raising the standards throughout the district, particularly those of the small shop keeper. During the summer months, particular attention was paid to the many cafes and hotels, and in most cases the standards are often above the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations. The majority of these premises are very well equipped with modern kitchen equipment, stainless steel sinks, and laminated plastic working surfaces. It is most pleasing to report that constant education of food handlers in the practice of food hygiene, is now paying dividends, as almost all personnel encountered in food premises on the district have an excellent knowledge of the Food Hygiene Regulations and, what is more they put into practice the requirements of this important Legislation.

#### List of Food Premises.

General grocers and provision dealers .....	43
Greengrocers and fruiterers .....	3
Fishmongers .....	1
Meat Shops .....	6
Bakers and confectioners .....	7
Fried fish shops .....	6
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc. ....	9
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, etc.	53
Shrimp-pickers — outworkers .....	31

**Adulteration.** This part of food inspection is dealt with by the Lancashire County Council.

**Bakehouses.** There are now four bakehouses in the District, situated, one each at Bolton-le-Sands and Middleton, and two at Silverdale. On the whole a good standard of general cleanliness is maintained, though in certain cases, and where desirable, steady improvement can be reported.

**Rodent Control Work.** During the year inspections and test baiting were carried out at 19 premises. 55 treatments and re-treatments were completed, involving 165 visits. 135 inspections of 45 manholes on the various sewerage systems were made following test-baiting or treatment. These latter were found to be remarkably free from rodent infestation.









